



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

2

56

G69

1830



2.13.21



2  
56  
669  
1830

W B Duffield



W O AYRES



Example	With	WhichWho
	LordAll	Love
	Beby	Been <i>Bl</i>
	HaveHe	Had
	Peace	PersonPower
<i>i. Magni</i>	MeMy	Many <i>Mm</i>
	God	Good Give
	Such Chance	Church
<i>Intro Enter</i>	And	AnIn <i>Nes</i>
<i>ibri</i>	KnowKnew	Known
	Off	Of If <i>Fu</i>
<i>rwe</i>	Are Our	Or
	Do	DidDone
<i>Trans</i>	Into	Unto It
<i>uper Circum</i>	His Is	As Us <i>S</i>





**THE ART**  
**OF**  
**SHORT-HAND**  
**WRITING;**

FILED FROM THE LATEST EUROPEAN PUBLICATIONS,

WITH SUNDRY IMPROVEMENTS,

*Adapted to the present state of literature in the United States.*

*more in this*  
BY M. T. C. GOULD,  
*Steno*  
STENOGRAPHER.


STEREOTYPE EDITION, WITH SEVENTEEN NEW ENGRAVINGS.



PHILADELPHIA:

.....

1830



## THE STENOGRAPHIC TREE.

THE frontispiece to this work, exhibits, in the form a tree, the entire theory of the following system, which consists in the judicious application of a few elementary principles to the purpose of quick writing.

For the encouragement of the learner, let it be understood, that with this ① simple key, and this only, the language of a public speaker may be recorded as fast as delivered, and in a hand which shall be legible, not to the writer only, but to all others who are familiar with the same system.

From this small circle and right line, a tree is produced, bearing fruit after its kind, as seen by the following analysis.

In the first place, the roots of the tree present a kind of diagram, in which we discover the embryo of that fruit which is afterwards exhibited upon the several branches, and finally converted into short hand. The different inclinations of the right line are made to represent five letters—different segments of the circle, four letters; different modifications of the circle and line, six letters; and of the quarter circle and line, five letters; making in all, twenty distinct alphabetic signs.

The first four limbs of the tree, present a classification of the several characters, under four distinct species, showing at the same time, the letter, or letters, which each character is respectively to represent.

The same twenty characters are next seen in the body of the tree, surrounded by certain words and parts of words, of which, in writing, they become the representatives, according to established rules. With these twenty characters, possessing the fourfold power, to represent letters, words, prefixes and terminations, together with a dot, to represent vowels, the *theory of this system* is complete; although several of the same marks are afterwards employed as the *arbitrary signs* of certain other prefixes, terminations, words, &c., as shown near the top of the tree.

All the rules necessary to a right understanding and application of theory to practice, will be found on the 10th, 11th, and 12th pages of this work. The remainder of the book is devoted to illustrations, and short hand specimens, with printed translations of the several plates, for the improvement of the learner.

---

### *Southern District of New-York, ss.*

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the sixteenth day of April, in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, M. T. C. GOULD, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit,

"The Analytic Guide and Authentic Key to the art of Short hand writing; by which the language of a public speaker may be recorded as fast as delivered, in a style at once beautiful and legible. Being a compilation from the latest European and American publications, with sundry improvements, adapted to the present state of literature in the United States. By M. T. C. Gould, Stenographer. Third Edition."

In conformity to the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned;" as also to an Act, entitled "An Act, supplementary to an Act, entitled an Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

JAMES DILL,

Clerk of the Southern District of New-York.

Tappan Presb. Ass.  
12-16-1931

## INTRODUCTION.

Short-hand writing, under different names and forms, may be traced to the most remote civilized nations of the earth. The Egyptians, who were at a very early period distinguished for their learning, represented objects, words, and ideas, by a species of hieroglyphics. The Jews also used this species of writing, adding a number of arbitrary characters, for important, solemn, and awful terms, such as God, Jehovah, &c. A similar method was practised by the Greeks—it is said to have been introduced at Nicolai by Xenophon. The Romans adopted the same method—and Ennius, the poet, invented a new system, by which the Notari recorded the language of celebrated orators. He commenced with about 1100 marks of his own invention, to which he afterwards added many more. His plan, as improved by Tyro, was held in high estimation by the Romans. Titus Vespasian was remarkably fond of short-hand—he considered it not only convenient and useful, but ranked its practice among his most interesting amusements.

Plutarch tells us, that the celebrated speech of Cato, relative to the Catalinian conspiracy, was taken and preserved in short-hand. We are likewise informed, that Seneca made use of a system of short writing, which consisted in the use of about 5000 characters.

The first publication upon the subject, of which we have any correct information, was about the year 1500, from a Latin manuscript, dated 1412. Various other publications followed in succession, without materially advancing or changing its character, till about the commencement of the 18th century; nor were the principles, till many years afterwards, settled upon a basis which could insure stability to the art.

Byrom was the first who treated the subject scientifically, and to him we stand indebted for the promulgation of those fundamental principles, which will ever constitute the true foundation of every rational system of stenography. His first edition appeared in the year 1767, previous to which, many systems had been published under the name of short, or swift-hand, which were so involved in philological refinements, or superfluous arbitrary signs, as to be absolutely more tedious in the acquirement and practice, than the usual long hand, and scarcely intelligible, except to the inventors, or those who devoted their lives to practice it. Nor did Byrom rest till he had much obscured the merits of his original plan, by the introduction of numerous grammar rules, plausible in theory, but useless in practice. Much difficulty was experienced by him and later writers, in selecting appropriate characters, and assigning their respective functions; but a still greater difficulty by learners, from the too frequent introduction of arbitrary signs, and subtle theories, which have rendered useless to the world much that was otherwise valuable, in the elementary principles of Byrom and his successors.

Books upon short-hand have been rendered voluminous, intricate, and

expensive, by theoretical niceties, which served only to discourage the learner, to keep the art from schools and colleges, and thus prevent its general extension and usefulness.

Under these circumstances, few individuals have been successful in acquiring a knowledge of the subject, and while they have generally found an interest in suppressing its dissemination, the multitude have ignorantly rejected it, as a mystic and useless art. This neglect, while confined to some of the ponderous volumes of crude and unintelligible hieroglyphics, which appeared between the 16th and 18th centuries, was just; but when applied to the more improved systems of a later date, it is grossly illiberal and unjust. Still, the prejudices excited previous to the publication of those scientific principles which now characterize the art, are unjustly kept up, by those who are more ready to condemn what they do not understand, than to acknowledge their ignorance of a subject with which others are familiar.

Under this complication of embarrassments, the subject received, comparatively, little attention in the United States, till within the last few years. But when the unparalleled advancement, and almost universal extension of other improvements are taken into consideration, there is reason to believe, that the merits of modern short-hand will not be long overlooked.

Few persons are aware of the simplicity and practicability of the art, and fewer of the facility with which it may be acquired; otherwise it would soon emerge from obscurity, and assume its rank in the constellation of modern improvements.

The great object is, to commit words to paper with the least possible time and labour; but by a strange infatuation, surpassing that of the most visionary alchemists in search of the philosopher's stone, a thousand efforts have been made to draw from the regions of fancy some fine-spun theory, by which, with crooked marks, to record the language of a public speaker, as fast as delivered, without the aid of previous practice. This has served to bewilder and misguide; for short-hand is found to depend, not upon a formidable array of marshalled hieroglyphics, but upon the active manœuvring of a few select signs. Such signs have been selected, and their various powers distinctly defined in the following pages; and future experience will prove, that no system of stenography can be extensively useful, upon any other principle, than that of having at command these simple but significant marks, as in arithmetic, music, common writing, &c.

The author of this work, having perused about forty publications upon the subject, and having devoted much time and labour in the popular field of innovation and visionary reform, as well as in reporting some thousands of pages, was at length compelled, by his own experience, to settle down in the belief, that even in *short-hand*, a right line is the shortest distance between two given points; and that to pass from one point to another, there is no way more direct than that which passes through the intermediate space.

The inference from this conviction was, that in theorizing, too much had

## INTRODUCTION.

been anticipated and too much done; and that, for the future, greater advantages would result from clearing, rubbish, defining, and adhering to a few rational and permanent marks, than from erecting any new superstructure, upon the ruins of systems which had crumbled beneath the weight of th unnecessary lumber.

It is therefore the aim of this work, to adapt the subject to the which we live; to lay aside every thing unnecessary, and to express few words *all that is necessary* for a general system of short-hand doing this, the design and method of illustration are entirely new; and trifling attempts have been made, under the sanction of reading and experience, to improve the theory of the art; but while the merits of its efforts may be appreciated by few, there are hundreds who will think systems incomplete, which do not present a great assemblage of arbitrary characters, and vexatious grammar rules. Let such persons answer the following questions.

Would our common writing be more easily acquired, or its execution in any way facilitated, by increasing the number of letters in the English alphabet? Would arithmetic be improved by the introduction of arbitrary marks to represent the numbers 11, 12, 13, and so on to 100 or 1000? Would the art of printing be rendered more simple, easy, and expeditious, by the construction and use, of leaden syllables words, and sentences, instead of the letters of which they are composed? Till these questions can be answered in the affirmative, the following theory will be found, *with practice*, amply sufficient for the purposes proposed, and *without practice* the efforts of human invention will prove abortive.

To convey a more just idea of the present state of the art, it is necessary to return to its former character and merits. This recapitulation will account for its long neglect, and enable us to appreciate more fully the triumph of modern improvement over former times; while it will furnish a reasonable ground of hope, that a general standard of stenography yet be established, notwithstanding numerous attempts have proved ineffectual.

Short-hand formerly consisted in the use of almost innumerable hieroglyphs and arbitrary characters, which could only be learned with much labour, and when learned could not be retained without continual repetition. This was tolerable, only while words were few, and the cultivation of the human mind in its infancy. For however numerous these marks, the advancement of arts, sciences, and general knowledge, required a continual multiplication necessary to the representation of new ideas; nor could such a system, by the constant aid of human memory, even approximate perfection, while resting on this false foundation. Every appendage to the already overgrown structure, only served to render it unwieldy, and to hasten the downfall of the whole fabric; and characters were so seldom used, that the utmost exertions of human memory could scarcely retain them, and if recalled by



memory, it could not be with sufficient facility to answer the end to which they were intended.

We have thus far traced the subject as an art merely, without beholding one beauty, or one solitary feature, to claim our admiration; but we now proceed, by the light of reason, philosophy, and experience, to unfold some of its beauties *as a science and an art*.

We are all aware, that ten simple figures, or the nine digits and cipher have been found sufficient for all the purposes of numerical calculation. We also understand, that these ten figures are now used for nearly the same object, by every civilized nation on earth. We likewise know, that seven notes comprise the whole of written music, and that by a proper arrangement of these few notes, may be intelligibly represented all the varieties of harmony. It is also known, that, by means of these few simple, but acknowledged signs, this music is transmitted from individual to individual, and from nation to nation, requiring little interpretation but that afforded by the visible signs themselves. And though individuals at antipodes, totally ignorant of each other's language, and discordant in their other feelings, habits, and views, yet, in the signification and use of these musical signs, they have not only a perfect understanding, but they hold communion, at the distance of thousands of miles, and reciprocal drink, as it were, from the same fountain, the rich melody of borrowed sounds with which their ear and heart had never before been greeted.

It is also evident, that, notwithstanding the infinite number of combinations, produced by the organs of speech, and the varied modifications of the human voice, the whole may be resolved into a few simple sounds. Hence the practicability of assigning to each distinct sound, a particular representative, which shall be understood like arithmetical figures, or musical signs, by all people, and at all times, without regard to the language in which they are employed.

As a proof of this position, to a most satisfactory extent, let us look to the 26 letters of our common English alphabet. We all know, that with these few signs may be recorded the language of a thousand tongues for a thousand ages: nor would the object be at all facilitated were the signs a hundred, or as many thousands, though the modes of expression are beyond all human computation.

It is also a fact of notoriety and philosophic interest, that our alphabetic signs are now employed in common by the inhabitants of England, France, Spain, Italy, and many other countries.

By these facts we see, that the powers of arithmetical figures, musical signs, and alphabetic letters, are alike unlimited, in the extent of their application. Having established this important fact respecting the use of visible signs, we may with propriety approach the subject in question.

The system of short-hand which is about to claim our attention, is *not* as some have erroneously imagined, an arbitrary art, necessarily confined to the indefatigable reporter of speeches—it is in fact a science as well as an art; and as such, claims a degree of attention even from those who never employ it as an art.

As a science, adapted to the powers and faculties of the human voice and human ear, the leading organs of communication through a *spoken* language—it traces the various modes which have been pursued for preserving and transmitting words and ideas through a *written* language, presented to the eye, by means of acknowledged visible signs, for the letters of which syllables, words, and sentences are composed—and, in conformity with the dictates of philosophy, experience, and common sense, determines upon the use of alphabetic characters, for the purpose of swift writing, instead of arbitrary signs for words, sentences, or ideas.

In the next place, it furnishes rules, which, if reduced to practice, will enable us to record language with the least possible time, labour, and space, compatible with legibility.

It shows the common alphabet to be totally at variance with the primary object of *short-hand*, which is *despatch*—that several of the letters are superfluous, and none of them well chosen, as they contain unnecessary crooks and curves, which tend to perplex and embarrass the learner, while they require time and space, to the sacrifice of ease and facility.

In this system, the alphabet consists of twenty characters, which are extremely simple, easily made, and readily combined, without loss of time, labour, space, or legibility. They are employed, 1st. To represent, individually, certain words, which are known to occur very frequently. 2d. As letters, or representatives of sounds, to be joined together in writing all words not denoted by individual characters. 3d. For some of the most frequent prefixes; and 4th. For the most frequent terminations of words.

There is a symmetry not only in the adaptation of these *visible signs* to each other, so as to insure the greatest brevity, perspicuity, simplicity, and beauty; but the elementary *rules* harmonize with each other and the whole, according to fixed scientific principles.

It was thought an important object by the author, to condense the theory and instructions, into a convenient and cheap form for individuals and schools, and to illustrate and exemplify the whole by rules and engravings, so as to place it within the reach of those who cannot attend a regular course of personal instructions.

The work has passed with unparalleled success through seven large editions, and is now presented to the public in a stereotype impression, with a number of corrections and improvements, and seventeen new copper-plate engravings. And although the theory remains nearly the same, it is believed that the arrangement and general accuracy of this edition, will be found valuable improvements to those who seek a knowledge of short-hand through the book alone.

It is therefore earnestly recommended to the attention of parents, and particularly to teachers, who may, at a very trifling expense, acquire the theory from the book, and communicate it to their schools.

The learner should not be discouraged, though he be not able at once to record the entire language of a fluent speaker; nor should he hence infer, that the system is incomplete, or the art unattainable,—for with the same propriety might the young reader condemn and abandon the use



## INTRODUCTION.

initial common hand letter, as P. for plaintiff, D. for defendant, W. witness, C. for court, T. for testimony, V. for verdict, J. for judgment.

The physician may, with like propriety, use P. for patient, pulse, perspiration, F. for fever, I. for inflammation, R. for respiration, &c.

The clergyman may find it convenient to use H. for heart, or heaven, S. for sinner or salvation, R. for redemption or resurrection, J. for judgment, C. for conscience, condemnation, &c.

Young gentlemen who attend lectures on chemistry, anatomy, or other subjects, may save much labour and time, by using the initials of certain technical terms, which occur frequently in the course of their study.

It is a source of no small gratification to the author of this work, that his labours have been extensively patronized, that his system is now used in the Pulpit, at the Bar, and in the Legislative Hall, by many gentlemen who do honour to their respective professions—that it is introduced into numerous Academies and Colleges throughout the United States, and that its practice serves to enrich the common place book of thousands, who would not descend to the drudgery of writing by long hand *in hours*, what they now record *in minutes*.

Although the value of short-hand can never be duly appreciated, except by those who have acquired it, still they must be wilfully blind who do not discover its utility, as a labour and time saving art; especially when the time necessary to its acquisition is reduced to a few hours, and the expense is brought within the ability of all. It is not, however, to be supposed, that every individual who acquires a knowledge of the theory, will be able to report the language of the most rapid speaker. Nor is there one in ten thousand, who will ever be called to the station of a Gurney, or a Gales; still, most persons may find it pleasant and convenient, to write two, three, or four times as fast as they are enabled to, by the common method. And such degrees of facility may be easily obtained, in the course of a few hours or days.

With these introductory remarks, this seventh and stereotype edition is submitted to the American public,

By their humble servant,

MARCUS T. C. GOULD.

Philadelphia, May 18th, 1830.

1st. Commence with the character ~~standing~~  
 te it across the page, from left to right, 1  
 er s s s—and in the same manner, writ  
 l, r, &c. to the end of the alphabet.  
 2nd. Proceed to write the whole over ag  
 t only the letters which the characters r  
 o the words standing at their right, till t  
 niliar, and well fixed in the memory—t  
 e be, by, been; d, stands for do, did, done  
 rson, power, &c. During this exercise  
 ould endeavour to copy the characters in  
 ortion, inclination, &c. beginning and end  
 rules for making the characters, page 11  
 me, striving to increase the facility of exe  
 racticable.

3rd. Without ruling, write from left to  
 ents of the table of joining, as seen in p  
 bserving that one letter at the top of  
 nother at the right or left, are properly  
 ngle of meeting—the top letter being alw  
 The learner, when joining these character  
 o himself the combination, thus, bb, dl  
 Example. Under m, and against l, ml are  
 —under l, and against m, lm are joined,

# Alphabet and most common words. P 2.

Letters	Characters	Words represented by <i>Single Characters</i> .
*		
s	1. Right Line	is as us his
t		into unto it
d		do did done
r		are our or
f v	2. Semi-circle	of off if
k q		know knew known
n		and an in
ch.		such chance church
g j	3. Circle and Line	God good give
m		me my many
p		peace person power
h		have he had
b	4. Quadrant and Line	be by been
l		lord all love
w		with which who
x		example except accept
sh.	5. The vowels aeiouy, are represented by a dot.	shall shalt should
th.		the they that
y		you your year
ious		conscious judicious




### *Rules for making the Characters.*

**1st Class.**—Make *s* to the right, *t* down, *d* downward, *r* upward, *f* *v* downward.

**2d Class.**—Make *k* *q* and *n* from left to right, *ch* and *g* *j* downward.

**3d Class.**—Make the circle first in all cases.

**4th Class.**—Make the hook or quadrant first in all cases, except *ious*, this always ends with the hook.  For double letters make the line longer, or the circle larger.

### *Rules for joining Characters.*

Make one letter as if no other were to be made, and then without lifting the pen, make the next as if the first had not been made, observing to turn in that way which is most simple and easy, but let the line always take the same direction from the circle.

### *Rules for Spelling.*

1. Use no vowels in spelling, except when distinctly sounded at the beginning and end of words. Example, entity *ntt*, chastity *chsst*, obey *oba*, away *awa*, pay *pa*, lay *la*, say *sa*.

2. Omit all silent letters. *Ex.* Light *lit*, sight *sit*, night *nit*.

3. When two letters sound like any one, use that one in their stead. *Ex.* Laugh, *lauf*, physic, *fysic*, Utica *Utk*, empty *mt*.

4. The letter *c* must be supplied by *k* and *s*. *Ex.* Comply *komp*, celestial *sestia*, receiver *resever*.

5. *H* may frequently be omitted as follows. *Ex.* Behold *beold*, how *ow*, highway *iway*, heaven *even*, help *elp*.

6. *Ph* and *gh* are never written in short hand, as they are always sounded like *f* or *v*, (when not silent,) and therefore represented by these characters. *Ex.* Enough *enuf*, tough *tuf*, Philadelphia *Filadelfia*, philosophy *filosofy*, Stephen *Steven*.

7. When double consonants occur, use only one; but if a vowel intervene, use both. *Ex.* Restlessness *restlesnes*, commendation *comendation*, memory *mmory*, people *pple*.

8. *B* and *w* may be omitted, as follows. *Ex.* Number *numer*, encumber *encumer*, slumber *slumer*, answer *anser*.




9. The *ch* character is only used where it has its natural sound, as in charm, church, chapter, choice. Where *ch* have the sound of *k* or *sh*, let these signs be used.

10. Let *z* be represented by *s* in all cases; but to distinguish *z*, let the mark be made thicker than for *s*.

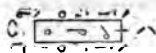
**REMARKS.**—Although this method of spelling may appear difficult to the beginner, he is assured, that it may be made quite familiar in a few hours, and that without injuring his common spelling. To do this pronounce words distinctly and rapidly, retaining for short hand nothing but the most prominent sounds; as *nv*, for *envy*; *ntt*, for *entity*; *ldr*, for *elder*; *flsfr*, for *philosopher*, &c.



### Rules for Writing.

1. Provide a good pencil, or fine hard pen, good ink and paper.
2. When a vowel is to be written make a small dot, and if it belong to particular word, let it stand near that word, at the right or left.
3. Do not lift the pen in a word, except to write a prefix, termination, vowel.
4. Make the character *y*, for the words *you*, *your*, *year*; and at the beginning of words, but never at the last end, as it is there a vowel and represented by a dot.
5. At the beginning of words use *r* for *recon*, *recom*; *m* for *multi*, *magn*; *k* for *contra*, *contri*, *counter*; *n* for *inter*, *intro*, *enter*; *s* for *satis*, *supercircum*; *t* for *trans*. It must be remembered, that all these signs should be made small, and placed just before the word, but not joined to it. For *under*, *beneath*, *below*, make a small circle  below the line of writing; for *on*, *upon*, *over*, and *above*, make it  over the line; for *before* make it the line ; for *up* and *down* make a small dot or touch above or below as the case requires.

See illustration of }  
rules 5 and 6




6. At the end of words, a scratch through the last letter is *time*; a dot below is *ly*; a dot above is *tion*, *sion*, *cian*; a touch above is *tions*, *sions*, *cians*; at the right it is *ing*, *ong*, *ung*; if below, it is *ings*, *ongs*, *ungs*; thus ' it is *ity*, *ality*, *clity*, *ility*; a horizontal touch above is *al*, *ial*, *ticial*; and the same touch below is *less*, *fress*, *ress*; and without lifting the pen, the following letters may be used for some of the frequent ending of words: viz. *n* for *ness*, *h* for *ble* or *bles*, *m* for *ment* or *ments*, *s* for *self*, *selves*, *t* for *full*, *ference*, *w* for *ward*, *sh* for *ship*, and *ous* for *ious*, *conious*, *ius*.

7. Use common figures to represent numbers, but make them larger than the other characters, that they may be readily distinguished.

8. The common marks for punctuation may all be used in short hand, except the period, which would be taken for a vowel. But the following distinction is all that is necessary in following a speaker—when a sentence is complete, leave a blank of half an inch, and let each paragraph begin a line.

9. Long words may often be represented by two or three of their leading consonants, or by their initials, when the sense is clear; and in most long sentences a number of small words may be dropped, without impairing the perspicuity of the sentence.

10. When a word or sentence is immediately repeated, write it once, and draw a line under it for the repetition. If it be a sentence, and not repeat till something else occur, write a word or two and make the  for &c.

### Rule for Reading.

When a word is not known at sight, proceed to speak each letter which it is composed, separately and distinctly, and then pronounce it whole together, as rapidly as possible—thus; *n*, *v*, when pronounced together would give the word *envy*—*n*, *t*, *t*, pronounced *ntt*, would give the word *entry*—*l*, *d*, *r*, would be *elder*—*f*, *l*, *s*, *f*, *r*, or *flsfr*, would be readily recognized as *philosopher*; and the same of all other words.

REMARK.—The characters of this system are simple and few, and may be known at sight, like the letters of our common Alphabet, and then this is the case, the sense of the subject will render the reading easy.





# Table of Joining








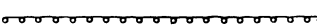

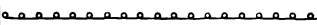



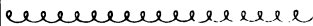

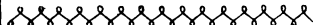

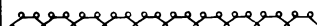





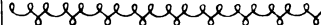

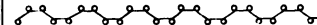

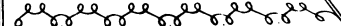
Plate 4.

p	r	s	t	w	x	sh	th	Letters joined	
								b	
								d	
								fv	
								gj	
								kq	
								l	
								m	
								n	
								p	
								r	
								s	
								t	
								w	
								x	
								sh	
								th	
								ious	



# Table of Combinations.

Plate 5.

r v		
n		
k q		
m		
m		
w		
w		
lb		
lmb		
bml		
wlb		
wbl		
lmbm		
lwbw		



# Long and Short Hand.

Plate 6.

*O give thanks unto the Lord*

. ) ~ | | 6

*Unto thee lift I up my eyes*

| | 6 : . σ -

*O love the Lord all ye his saints*

. 6 | 6 6 / - ~

*Be glad and rejoice in the Lord*

9 8 ~ 2 ~ | 6

*For the words of the Lord are true*

✓ | σ \ | 6 / 1/2

*Blessed is the man that trusts in him*

87 - | σ | 1/2 ~ σ

*For with him is the well of life*

✓ σ . σ - | 6 \ 6

*I will confess and be sorry for my sins*

. 6 ~ ~ 9 . ✓ σ ~

*For the law of God is in my heart*

✓ | 8 \ ) - ~ σ 1/2

*How excellent is thy name O God*

. σ ~ - | σ . )

*O that men would therefore praise thee*

. | σ 9 W 9 |





## PSALM VII.—See Plate VII.

1. O LORD my God, in thee do I put my trust: save  
*O L m G n th d I pt m trst sv*  
 me from all them that persecute me, and deliver me:

*m frm l thm th prsq m n dlv m*  
 2. Lest he tear my soul like a lion, rending it in  
*Lst h tr m sl lk a ln rnd<sup>ing</sup> i n*  
 pieces, while there is none to deliver.

*p w l thr s nn to dlv*  
 3. O LORD my God, if I have done this; if there be  
*O L m G f I h d ths f thr b*  
 iniquity in my hands;

*inq<sup>ty</sup> n m ans*  
 4. If I have rewarded evil unto him that was at peace  
*f I h rwrdd evl t im th ws at p*  
 with me: (yea, I have delivered him that without cause  
*w m ya I h dlvrd im th w l kse*  
 is mine enemy:)  
*s mn nme*

5. Let the enemy persecute my soul, and take it; yea,  
*Lt th nme prsq m sl n lk t ya*  
 let him tread down my life upon the earth, and lay mine  
*lt im trd m l ° rth n la mn*  
 honour in the dust. Selah.  
*onr n th dst Sla*

6. Arise, O LORD, in thine anger, lift up thyself  
*Arise O L n thn ngr lft th<sup>self</sup>*  
 because of the rage of mine enemies: and awake for me  
*bks f th rge f mn nns n awok fr m*  
 to the judgment that thou hast commanded.  
*to th jg<sup>ment</sup> th thou ast kmndd*

7. So shall the congregation of the people compass  
*So sh th kngrg<sup>tion</sup> f th ppl kmps*  
 thee about: for their sakes therefore return thou on high.  
*th abt fr thr sks thrfr rtn tho ° hi*

8. The LORD shall judge the people: judge me, O  
*Th L sh jg th ppl jg m O*  
 LORD, according to my righteousness, and according to  
*L akrd<sup>ing</sup> to m rts<sup>ness</sup> n akrd<sup>ing</sup> to*  
 mine integrity that is in me.  
*mn ntgr<sup>ity</sup> th s n m*

and judgeth the righteous, and God is angry  
every day.

he turn not, he will whet his sword; he  
now and made it ready.

he hath also prepared for him the instrument  
he ordaineth his arrows against the persecutor  
hold, he travaileth with iniquity, and  
bringeth forth mischief, and brought forth falsehood.

he made a pit, and digged it, and is fallen  
into it, which he made.

as mischief shall return upon his own head

## THE SEVENTH PSALM

*Plate 7.*

1. 65) 1/1. 9th 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st  
 2. 66) 1/1. 9th 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st  
 3. 67) 1/1. 9th 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st  
 4. 68) 1/1. 9th 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st  
 5. 69) 1/1. 9th 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st  
 6. 70) 1/1. 9th 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st  
 7. 71) 1/1. 9th 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st  
 8. 72) 1/1. 9th 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st  
 9. 73) 1/1. 9th 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st  
 10. 74) 1/1. 9th 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st  
 11. 75) 1/1. 9th 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st  
 12. 76) 1/1. 9th 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st  
 13. 77) 1/1. 9th 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st  
 14. 78) 1/1. 9th 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st  
 15. 79) 1/1. 9th 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st  
 16. 80) 1/1. 9th 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st  
 17. 81) 1/1. 9th 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st

*Philadelphia April 1899.*



## PSALM LXXXVI.

*A Prayer of David.*—See plate 8.

1. Bow down thine ear, O Lord, hear me; for I am poor and needy.

2. Preserve my soul, for I am holy: O thou my God, save thy servant that trusteth in thee.

3. Be merciful unto me, O Lord: for I cry unto thee daily.

4. Rejoice the soul of thy servant: for unto thee, O Lord, do I lift up my soul.

5. For thou, Lord, art good, and ready to forgive; and plenteous in mercy unto all them that call upon thee.

6. Give ear, O Lord, unto my prayer; and attend to the voice of my supplications.

7. In the day of my trouble I will call upon thee: for thou wilt answer me.

8. Among the gods there is none like unto thee, O Lord; neither are there any works like unto thy works.

9. All nations whom thou hast made shall come and worship before thee, O Lord; and shall glorify thy name.

10. For thou art great, and doest wondrous things: thou art God alone.

11. Teach me thy way, O Lord; I will walk in thy truth: unite my heart to fear thy name.

12. I will praise thee, O Lord my God, with all my heart: and I will glorify thy name for evermore.

13. For great is thy mercy toward me: and thou hast delivered my soul from the lowest hell.

ne; give thy strength unto thy servant  
the son of thine handmaid.

17. Show me a token for good,  
which hate me may see it, and be as  
cause thou, Lord, hast holpen me,  
ordred me.

#### ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.—CHAP.

*See plates 9 and 10.*

1. Then Agrippa said unto Paul  
permitted to speak for thyself.  
stretched forth the hand, and answered  
himself:

2. I think myself happy, king A  
cause I shall answer for myself this  
day, touching all the things whereof  
I am accused.

EIGHTY SIXTH PSALM.

*Plate 8.*

[illegible]

*Prayer by David .*





they would testify, that after the most straitest sect of our religion, I lived a Pharisee.

6. And now I stand, and am judged, for the hope of the promise made of God unto our fathers:

7. Unto which promise our twelve tribes, instantly serving God day and night, hope to come. For which hope's sake, king Agrippa, I am accused of the Jews.

8. Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should raise the dead?

9. I verily thought with myself, that I ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth.

10. Which thing I also did in Jerusalem: and many of the saints did I shut up in prison, having received authority from the chief priests; and when they were put to death, I gave my voice against them.

11. And I punished them oft in every synagogue, and compelled them to blaspheme; and being exceedingly mad against them, I persecuted them even unto strange cities.

12. Whereupon, as I went to Damascus with authority and commission from the chief priests,

13. At mid-day, O king, I saw in the way, a light from heaven, above the brightness of the sun, shining round about me, and them which journeyed with me.

14. And, when we were all fallen to the earth, I heard a voice speaking unto me, and saying in the Hebrew tongue, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks.

things which thou hast seen, and of the  
in the which I will appear unto thee  
Delivering thee from the people,  
the Gentiles, unto whom now I send  
to open their eyes, and to turn  
darkness to light, and from the power  
unto God, that they may receive for  
sins, and inheritance among them who  
are justified by faith that is in me.

Whereupon, O king Agrippa, I was  
assent unto the heavenly vision:

But showed, first unto them of Damas-  
cus, and throughout all the coun-  
try, and then to the Gentiles, that  
they should repent and turn to God, and do  
works of repentance.

For these causes the Jews caught me  
in the temple, and went about to kill me.

Having, therefore, obtained help of  
God, I continue unto this day, witnessing both  
small and great, saying none other things.





### Paul's Speech before Agrippa.

*Plate 10.*

[illegible]

*The Acts of the Apostles 26<sup>th</sup> Chap.*



25. But he said, I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth the words of truth and soberness.

26. For the king knoweth of these things, before whom also I speak freely: for I am persuaded that none of these things are hidden from him: for this thing was not done in a corner.

27. King Agrippa, believest thou the prophets? I know that thou believest.

28. Then Agrippa said unto Paul, Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian.

29. And Paul said, I would to God, that not only thou, but also all that hear me this day, were both almost and altogether such as I am, except these bonds.

30. And, when he had thus spoken, the king rose up, and the governor, and Bernice, and they that sat with them.

31. And when they were gone aside, they talked between themselves, saying, This man doeth nothing worthy of death or of bonds.

32. Then said Agrippa unto Festus, This man might have been set at liberty, if he had not appealed unto Cesar.

The learner has been already led by regular gradations, from the most simple elements of short hand, to the writing of plain scripture language; in which he has seen a full application of the characters, as the representatives of certain words when alone, and as letters for spelling and writing in all other cases.

It will now be necessary to attend more particularly to the use of some of these characters, to denote such beginnings and endings of words, as are found to occur most frequently. See rules 5 and 6, and exemplification on pages 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, and the following plates.

Much of the beauty, ease and elegance of this art, depends on a proper application of this portion of the theory, especially in forensic, legislative, and popular style. As a proof of this, let the reader compare the frequency of prefixes and terminations in Washington's speech, with those found in scripture language.



do	<i>intercept</i>	introduce	ㄷ ㅈ ㅍ ㅅ ㄷ
rise	<i>entertain</i>	interfere	ㅅ ㅍ ㅅ ㄷ ㄴ ㅅ
or	<i>transmit</i>	transgress	ㅅ ㅅ ㅅ ㅅ ㅅ ㅅ
nend	<i>reconcile</i>	reconduct	ㄴ ㅅ ㄴ ㅅ ㄴ
	<i>superfine</i>	circumstance	ㄴ ㅅ ㄴ ㅅ ㅅ
ke	<i>overthrow</i>	aboveboard	ㅇ ㅅ ㅇ ㅅ ㅇ
ake	<i>understand</i>	undermine	ㅇ ㅅ ㄴ ㅅ ㅅ
ward	<i>upward</i>	up and down	ㅇ ㅅ ㅅ ㅅ ㅅ
at	<i>downright</i>	down and up	ㅅ ㅅ ㅅ ㅅ ㅅ
	<i>after</i>	&c.	ㅇ ㅇ ㅇ

# TERMINATIONS IN ITALIC.

## SHORT HAI

	<i>session</i>	politician	ㅅ. — ㅅ
s	<i>sessions</i>	politicians	ㅅ. — ㅅ
	<i>thing</i>	wing	ㅅ ㅅ ㅅ
	<i>things</i>	wings	ㅅ ㅅ ㅅ
y	<i>boldly</i>	manly	ㅅ ㅅ ㅅ ㅅ
y	<i>formality</i>	humility	ㅅ ㅅ ㅅ ㅅ
ile	<i>revocable</i>	palpable	ㅅ ㅅ ㅅ

*The Close of Life.*—BY BLAIR.—See plates 11 and 12.

WHEN we contemplate the close of life; the termination of man's designs and hopes; the silence that now reigns among those who, a little while ago, were so busy, or so gay; who can avoid being touched with sensations at once awful and tender? What heart but then warms with the glow of humanity? In whose eye does not the tear gather, on revolving the fate of passing and short-lived man?

Behold the poor man who lays down at last the burden of his wearisome life. No more shall he groan under the load of poverty and toil. No more shall he hear the insolent calls of the master, from whom he received his scanty wages. No more shall he be raised from needful slumber on his bed of straw, nor be hurried away from his homely meal, to undergo the repeated labours of the day.

While his humble grave is preparing, and a few poor and decayed neighbours are carrying him thither, it is good for us to think, that this man too was our brother; that for him the aged and destitute wife, and the needy children, now weep; that, neglected as he was by the world, he possessed, perhaps, both a sound understanding, and a worthy heart; and is now carried by angels to rest in Abraham's bosom.

At no great distance from him, the grave is open to receive the rich and proud man. For, as it is said with emphasis in the parable, "the rich man also died, and was buried." He also died. His riches prevented not his sharing the same fate with the poor man; perhaps, through luxury, they accelerated his doom. Then, indeed, "the mourners go about the streets;" and, while, in all the pomp and magnificence of woe, his funeral is preparing, his heirs, impatient to examine his will, are looking on one another with jealous eyes, and already beginning to dispute about the division of his substance.

One day, we see carried along, the coffin of the smiling infant; the flower just nipped, as it began to blossom in the parent's view: and the next day, we behold the young man, or young woman, of blooming form and

There we should see a disconsolate family  
grief, thinking of the sad breach that i  
ttle society; and with tears in their eyes,  
umber that is now left vacant, and to every  
esents itself of their departed friend. By s  
the woes of others, the selfish hardness of  
gradually softened, and melted down into  
nother day, we follow to the grave, on  
; and after a long career of life, has, in  
nk at last into rest. As we are going alo  
n of the dead, it is natural for us to thin  
se, of all the changes which such a person  
the course of his life. He has passed, it  
a varieties of fortune. He has experien  
nd adversity. He has seen families and  
l fall. He has seen peace and war succe  
urns; the face of his country undergoing  
s; and the very city in which he dwelt,  
er, new around him.  
ter all he has beheld, his eyes are now c  
He was becoming a stranger in the midst  
on of men. A race who knew him not, h  
e earth.—Thus passes the world away. T  
unks and conditions, 'one generation pass









*tract from President Washington's Speech to the  
first American Congress, April 30, 1789.\**

*See Plates 13 and 14.*

With the impressions<sup>sions</sup> under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present session, it would be peculiarly improper to omit in this official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being, who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a government instituted by them, and may enable every instrument employed in administration, to execute with success, the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own; nor those of my fellow-citizens at large less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand, which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have ad-

\* The small type in this speech, distinguish such words and parts of words, as are represented by particular signs.



... resented, cannot be compared  
by which most governments have  
without some return of pious grat  
humble anticipation of the future  
past seem to presage. These re  
of the present crisis, have forced th  
my mind to be suppressed. You  
I trust, in thinking that there are no  
of which, the proceedings of a new  
ment can more auspiciously commence.

By the article establishing the  
it is made the duty of the president  
your consideration, such measures  
necessary and expedient." The  
which I now meet you, will acquit  
that subject further than to refer  
constitutional charter ... which

rectitude, and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In these honourable qualifications, I behold the surest pledges, that as on one side, no local prejudices or attachments, no separate views nor party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests: So on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the pre-eminence of a free government be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the respect of the world.

I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inspire; since there is no truth more thoroughly established than that there exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness—between duty and advantage—between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity. Since we ought to be no less persuaded, that the propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itself has ordained. And since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked

on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.

Instead of undertaking particular recommendations which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my confidence in your discernment in pursuit of the good: for I assure myself that whilst you can avoid every alteration which might endanger the interests of an united and effective government, or ought to await the future lessons of experience and reverence for the characteristic rights of freedom and a regard for the public harmony, will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the questions, how far the former can be more impregnably fortified, or the latter be safely and more advantageously promoted.

Having thus imparted to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion which brought me together, I shall take my present leave; but without resorting once more to the benignant Providence of the human race, in humble supplication, that since it has been pleased to favour the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquillity and dispositions for deciding with unparalleled unanimity on a form of government for the security of their union and the advancement of their happiness; so his clemency and blessing may be equally conspicuous in the enlargement of views, the temperate consultations, and the judicious measures on which the success of this government must depend.

### WASHINGTON'S SPEECH.

*Plate 13.*

[illegible]

1

## WASHINGTON'S SPEECH.

*Platel 4.*

To the first American Congress 1789.

1

1

**DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.**

*In Congress, Philadelphia, July 4, 1776.*

See plates 15 and 16.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established



and accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design, to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, *unless* those people would relinquish the right of *representation in the legislature*—a right inestimable *to them, and formidable to tyrants only.*

*He has called together legislative bodies at plac*

unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the state remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

*He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.*

He has effected to render the military of, and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to su jurisdiction foreign to our constitution knowledged by our laws; giving his as acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of a among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, ment for any murders which they shoulc the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts

For imposing taxes on us without our

For depriving us, in many cases, of th trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas, to pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of En a neighbouring province, establishing th trary government, and enlarging its bour to render it at once an example and fit in introducing the same absolute rule into th

For taking away our charters, abolish valuable laws, and altering fundamenta of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, a themselves invested with power to legis all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government her

us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country; become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have re-

mininded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour

JOHN HANCOCK.











learner may sometimes find it convenient, in the of proper names and words not in common use, more explicit in relation to vowels, diphthongal and doubtful consonants; for which purpose the g instructions are given. They will, however, be less necessary, as the writing and reading become familiar, and should only be used to prevent ob-

### RULES.

As a, I, O, are the only vowels ever used alone, they be easily distinguished as follows,  $\begin{smallmatrix} \cdot & a \\ \cdot & i \\ \cdot & o \end{smallmatrix}$ ; that is, I in the centre, and O below, the line of writing. At the beginning and end of words make use of the same distinctions,  $\begin{smallmatrix} \cdot & a \text{ or } e \\ \cdot & i \text{ or } y \\ \cdot & o \text{ or } u \end{smallmatrix}$

To show certain omitted vowels in the middle of a word place a comma over the word as follows, thus:  $\begin{smallmatrix} \cdot & \text{for } i \text{ or } y \\ \cdot & \text{for } o \text{ or } u \end{smallmatrix}$

For diphthongal sounds place the comma under it, as follows,  $\text{—}$  for ou; and  $\text{—}$  for oy.

In doubtful cases, let  $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} d \\ v \\ q \\ g \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$  be made heavier than  $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} r \\ f \\ k \\ j \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$

### Arbitrary Characters.

gh has been already said in relation to Arbitrary characters, and therefore a single remark must suffice. Compiler of this work, after having learned, at great cost of memory, some hundreds of arbitrary signs, at length abandoned the whole, except the follow-

- ) The world
- + Jesus Christ
- × Christianity
- × Christian Religion


These are so very appropriate as not to be soon forgotten

with *short hand*. They may then increase of writing, by adding *other links* to the chain, without weakening *those which precede*.

The learner will here discover no character he is not already familiar; although, from which they are made and located, they receive powers. And, notwithstanding the instruction is considered quite sufficient, still, the learner the same plan, go much farther by the use of graphic letters above or below the line—without material encroachment upon the principles of the system; but it is no more for the common stenographer, than conic fluxions to the humble arithmetician.


### *Instructions.*

1st. Make an inverted m  for him, am, most.

“ “ p  “ peculiar, people

“ “ h  “ hand, heart, how

“ “ b  “ but, because, be

“ “ l  “ law, live, large.

“ “ . . . . . “ . . . . .

1ST CHAP. OF GENESIS.—*See Plate 17.*

1. In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

2. And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.

3. And God said, Let there be light: and there was light.

4. And God saw the light, that it was good: and God divided the light from the darkness.

5. And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day.

6. And God said, Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters.

7. And God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament, from the waters which were above the firmament: and it was so.

8. And God called the firmament Heaven. And the evening and the morning were the second day.

9. And God said, Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear: and it was so.

10. And God called the dry land Earth; and the gathering together of the waters called he Seas: and God saw that it was good.

11. And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself, upon the earth: and it was so.

12. And the earth brought forth grass, and

...and let there be light  
ament of the heaven, to divide the d  
: night; and let them be for signs,  
sons, and for days, and years:

15. And let them be for lights in the  
nt of the heaven, to give light upon the  
l it was so.

6. And God made two great ligh  
ater light to rule the day, and the  
it to rule the night: he made the star

7. And God set them in the firmam  
heaven, to give light upon the earth,

8. And to rule over the day and ov  
it, and to divide the light from the dar  
God saw that it was good.

9. And the evening and the morning  
fourth day.

10. And God said, Let the waters bring  
adantly the moving creature that have

THE 1<sup>ST</sup> CHAP. OF GENESIS.

*Plate 17.*

[illegible]



24. And God said, Let the earth bring forth the living creature after his kind, cattle, and creeping thing, and beast of the earth after his kind: and it was so.

25. And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind: and God saw that it was good.

26. And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.

27. So God created man in his own image; in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.

28. And God blessed them; and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.

29. And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat.

30. And to every beast of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, and to every thing that creepeth upon the earth, wherein there is life, I have given every green herb for meat: and it was so.

31. And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good. And the evening and the morning were the sixth day.





## VOCABULARY.

---

To make this little work as useful to the learner as its limits will permit, a collection of maxims, words and phrases is here subjoined, for the benefit of those who are not familiar with the Latin and French, from which they are selected. They may be written in short hand, the same as English, but should be distinguished by a line drawn over them.

*Ab initio.*—From the beginning.

*Ab origine.*—From the origin.

*Aborigines.*—The first inhabitants of a country—as the *Indians* in America.

*Accedas ad curiam.*—You may approach the court.

*Ac etiam.*—And also.

*Actio personalis moritur cum persona.*—A personal action dies with the person.

*Actus Dei nemini facit injuriam.*—No one shall be injured through the act of God.

*Actus legis nulli facit injuriam.*—The act of the law does injury to no man.

*Actus, me invito factus, non est meus actus.*—An act done against my will is not my act.

*Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea.*—The act does not make a man guilty, unless the mind be also guilty.

*Ad eundem.*—To the same.

*Ad finem.*—To the end.—Or the conclusion.

*Ad infinitum.*—To infinity.

*Ad interim.*—In the meanwhile.

*Ad libitum.*—At pleasure.

*Ad quod damnum.*—To what damage.

*Ad referendum.*—To be farther considered.

*Adscriptus glebe.*—Attached to the soil.

*Ad valorem.*—According to the value.

*Affirmativum.*—In the affirmative.

*A fin.* French.—To the end.

*A fortiori.*—With stronger reason.

*A la mode.* Fr.—According to the fashion.

*Alias.*—Otherwise, as Robinson *alias* Robson.

*Aliibi.*—Elsewhere.

*Alma mater.*—A benign mother.

*Alumni.*—Those who have received their education at a college, are called *alumni* of that college.

*Amor patriæ.*—The love of our country.

*Anno Domini.*—In the year of our Lord.

*Anno mundi.*—In the year of the world.

*Ante bellum.*—Before the war.

*A posteriori.*—From the latter.

*A priori.*—From the former—in the first instance.

*Aqua fortis.*—Strong water.—*Aqua regia.*—Royal water

*alteram partem.*—Near the other party.  
*Regis.*—The king's court.  
*monde.* Fr.—The gay world.—The world of fashion.  
*fide.*—In good faith.—Actually, in reality.  
*omnie.* Fr.—Goodnature.  
*not.* Fr.—A good word.—A witticism.  
*s.*—A consideration for something received.  
*à desunt.*—The remainder is wanting.  
*ille.* Fr.—The rabble—the swinish multitude.  
*à pié.* Norm. Fr.—From head to foot.  
*as.*—You may take.  
*as ad respondendum.*—You take to answer.  
*as ad satisfaciendum.*—You take to satisfy.  
*e blanche.* Fr.—A blank sheet of paper.  
*is omissus.*—An omitted case.  
*at actor.*—Let the actor or doer beware.  
*at emptor.*—Let the buyer beware.  
*d'œuvre.* Fr.—A master piece.—An unrivalled performance.  
*novit actionem.*—He has acknowledged the action.  
*itas inter gentes.*—Politeness between nations.  
*pos mentis.*—A man of a sound and composed mind.  
*sensus facit legem.*—Consent makes the law.  
*am nobis.*—Before us.  
*ps diplomatique.* Fr.—The diplomatic body.  
*p d'essai.* Fr.—A first essay.—An attempt.  
*p de main.* Fr.—A sudden or bold enterprise.  
*bono?*—To what (or for whose) good—*sc.* will it tend?  
*malo?*—To what evil—*sc.* will it tend?  
*ta.*—Things granted.  
*but.* Fr.—First appearance—on the stage, in public life,  
*die in diem.*—From day to day.  
*dimus potestatem.*—We have given power.  
*facto.*—From the fact.

- Elegit.*—He has chosen.  
*En ami.* Fr.—As a friend.  
*En avant!* Fr.—Forward!—March on.  
*En masse.* Fr.—In a body.—*En foule.*—In a crowd.  
*Eo instanti.*—At that instant.  
*Eo nomine.*—By that name.—Under that description.  
*E pluribus unum.*—One of many.—The motto of the United States of America.  
*Erratum.*—An error.—*Errata.*—Errors.  
*Esprit de corps.* Fr.—The spirit of the body.  
*Esto perpetua.*—Be thou perpetual.  
*Et cætera.*—And the rest.  
*Ex.*—Out.—*Ex-minister,* a minister out of office  
*Ex cathedra.*—From the chair.  
*Excelsior.*—More elevated.—Motto of the state of New York  
*Exceptio probat regulam.*—The exception proves the existence of the rule.  
*Excerpta.*—Extracts.—Abridged notices taken from a work.  
*Excessus in jure reprobatur.*—All excess is condemned by the law.  
*Ex concessio.*—From what has been granted.  
*Ex curiâ.*—Out of court.  
*Ex delicto.*—From the crime.  
*Exempli gratia.* *Ex. gr.*—As an example,—for instance.  
*Ex facto jus oritur.*—The law arises out of the fact  
*Ex mero motu.*—From a mere motion.  
*Ex necessitate rei.*—From the necessity of the case.  
*Ex officio.*—By virtue of his office.—As a matter of duty.  
*Ex parte.*—On one side.  
*Ex post facto.*—A law made to punish an act previously committed.  
*Ex tempore.*—Out of hand—without premeditation.  
*Fac simile.*—Do the like.—A close imitation.  
*Faux pas.* Fr.—A false step.—A mistake, a deviation from rectitude.  
*Felo de se.*—A felon of himself.  
*Femme couverte.* Fr.—A covered, or married woman.  
*Femme sole.* Fr.—A spinster—woman unmarried.  
*Fiat.*—Let it be done.  
*Fiat lux.*—Let there be light.  
*Fieri facias.*—Cause it to be done.  
*Fille de chambre.* Fr.—A chambermaid.  
*Finem respice.*—Look to the end.  
*Fort.* Fr.—Chief excellence.  
*Fugam fecit.*—He has taken to flight.  
*Functus officio.*—Discharged of duty.  
*Gratis.*—For nothing.—Free of cost.  
*Gratis dictum.*—Said for nothing.  
*Habeas corpus.*—You may have the body.  
*Habeas corpus ad prosequendum.*—You may have the body in order to prosecute.  
*Habeas corpus ad respondendum.*—You may have the body to answer.  
*Habeas corpus ad satisfaciendum.*—You may have the body to satisfy.  
*Habere facias possessionem.*—You shall cause to take possession.  
*Habere facias visum.*—You shall cause a view to be taken.  
*Hors de combat.* Fr.—Out of condition to fight.  
*Ibidem.*—*Ibid.*—In the same place.—A note of reference.  
*I.* an abbreviation of *id. est.*—That is.  
*Ignis fatuus.*—A foolish fire.—Will o' the Wisp.

ALPHABETICALLY.

- Imperium in imperio*.—A government existing within another government—as Pennsylvania within the general government of the U. S.
- Imprimatur*.—Let it be printed.
- In promptu*.—In readiness.—A witticism made out of hand.
- In capite*.—In the head.
- Incognito*.—Unknown.—In disguise
- In curia*.—In the court.
- In dubiis*.—In matters of doubt.—In cases of uncertainty.
- In equilibrio*.—In an even poise.
- In esse*.—In being.—In existence.
- In extenso*.—At large—in full.
- In foro conscientie*.—Before the tribunal of conscience.
- In futuro*.—In future.—Henceforth.
- In loco*.—In the place.—In the proper place.—Upon the spot.
- Innuendo*.—By signifying.—Thereby intimating
- In presenti*.—At the present time.
- In rerum natura*.—In the nature of things.
- Instante*.—Instantly.
- Instar omnium*.—Like all the rest.
- In statu quo*.—In the state in which it was.
- Interregnum*.—The interval between the death of one king, and the accession of another.
- In terrorem*.—In terror.—As a warning.
- In toto*.—In the whole—altogether—entirely.
- In transitu*.—On the passage.
- Ipsce dixit*.—He said it himself.—On his *ipse dixit*—on his mere assertion.
- Ipsissima verba*.—The very words—the literal meaning.
- Ipsa facto*.—In the fact itself.
- Ipsa jure*.—By the law itself.
- Ita lex scripta est*.—Thus the law is written.
- Judicium Dei*.—The judgment of God.

The indament of our peers

- Lusus naturæ*.—A play or freak of nature.  
*Magna Charta*.—The great Charter.  
*Magna est veritas et prævalebit*.—Truth is most powerful, and will ultimately prevail.  
*Mala fide*.—In bad faith.—With a design to deceive.  
*Malum in se*.—A thing evil in itself.  
*Mandamus*.—We order.  
*Mauvaise honte*. Fr.—False shame.  
*Maximum*.—The greatest possible.  
*Mediocria firma*.—The middle station is the safest.  
*Memento mori*.—Remember death.  
*Memoriâ in æternâ*.—In eternal remembrance.  
*Minimum*.—The smallest possible.  
*Minutie*.—Trifles.—To enter into minutie.  
*Mirabile dictu!*—Wonderful to tell!  
*Mirabile visu!*—Wonderful to behold!  
*Mirum!*—Wonderful!  
*Mirum in modum*.—In a wonderful manner.  
*Misnomer*. Fr.—The mistake of a name; or using one name for another.  
*Modus operandi*.—The method or manner of operating.  
*Multum in parvo*.—Much in little.—A great deal said in a few words.  
*Necessitas non habet legem*.—Necessity has no law.  
*Ne exeat*.—Let him not go out.  
*Nem. con. for nemine contradicente*, and,  
*Nem. diss. for nemine dissentiens*.—No person opposing or disagreeing.—These two phrases are synonymous.  
*Ne plus ultra*.—Nothing more beyond.  
*Nihil debet*.—He owes nothing.—The usual plea in an action of debt.  
*Nihil dicit*.—He says nothing.  
*Nisi prius*.—Unless before.  
*Nolens, volens*.—Willing or unwilling.  
*Noli me tangere*.—Do not touch me.  
*Nolle prosequi*.—To be unwilling to proceed.  
*Non assumpsit*.—He did not assume, or take to himself.  
*Non compos mentis*.—Not of sound mind.—In a delirium of lunacy.  
*Non conscire sibi*.—Conscious of no fault.  
*Non constat*.—It does not appear.  
*Non est inventus*.—He has not been found.  
*Non nobis solum*.—Not merely for ourselves.  
*Non obstante*.—Notwithstanding.  
*Non sequitur*.—It does not follow.  
*Nosce teipsum*.—Know thyself.  
*Nota bene*.—Mark well.  
*Nucleus*.—The kernel.  
*Nudum pactum*.—A naked agreement.  
*Nulla bona*.—No goods.  
*Nunc aut nunquam*.—Now or never.  
*On dit*. Fr.—It is said.—It is an *on dit*.—It is merely a loose report.  
*Onus probandi*.—The burden of proving.  
*Opera pretium est*.—"It is worth while" to hear or to attend.  
*Ore tenus*.—From the mouth.—The testimony was *ore tenus*.  
*O tempora! O mores!*—Oh the times and the manners.  
*Pacta conventa*.—Conditions agreed upon.  
*Panacea*. From the Greek.—A remedy for all diseases.  
*Par excellence*. Fr.—By way of eminence.  
*Pari passu*.—With an equal pace.—By a similar gradation.

*ut.*—Fr.—Propensity, inclination, desire.  
*um*—*Per diem*.—By the year—by the day.  
 —By itself.—No man likes mustard *per se*.  
*rando*.—By perseverance.  
 —At several times.  
*omitalus*.—The power of the county.  
*videor*.—The appearance of being able.  
 —Afterwards.  
*actum, nullum consilium*.—After the deed is done, there is  
 consultation.  
*mortem*.—After death.  
*lata*.—Things required.  
*um mobile*.—The first cause of motion.  
*us inter pares*.—The first amongst his equals.  
*ipia non homines*.—Principles—not Men.  
*ono publico*.—For the public good.  
*confesso*.—As if conceded.  
*et con*.—For and against.  
*hac vice*.—For this turn.  
*libertate patriæ*.—For the liberty of my country.  
*patria*.—For my country.  
*nenade*. Fr.—A walk—a fashionable place for walking.  
*tempore*.—For the time.  
*antum*.—How much.—The *quantum*.—The due proportion.  
*antum libet*.—As much as you please.  
*antum meruit*.—As much as he has deserved.  
*antum sufficit*.—A sufficient quantity.  
*id nunc*.—What now?—What is the news at present?  
*id pro quo*.—What for what.—An equivalent.  
*i facit per alium, facit per se*.—What a man does by another  
 by or through himself.  
*ui non negat, fatetur*.—He who does not deny, virtually confesses.  
*ui non deficit, deficit*.—He who does not advance, goes backward.  
 —He who is first in po

## SUPPLEMENT.

- Secundum formam statuti.*—According to the form of the statute.  
*Seriatim.*—In order.—According to place or seniority.  
*Sic transit gloria mundi.*—Thus fades the glory of this world.  
*Sicut ante.*—As before.  
*Sine cura.*—Without charge.—A sinecure.  
*Sine die.*—Without a day.—The business was deferred *sine die*.  
*Sine dubio.*—Without doubt;—assuredly.  
*Sine invidiâ.*—Without envy.—Not speaking invidiously.  
*Sine odio.*—Without hatred.—I speak *sine odio*.  
*Sine quâ non.*—A thing without which another cannot be.  
*Soi-disant.* Fr.—Self-called.  
*Sola nobilitas virtus.*—Virtue alone is true nobility.  
*Sub pœna.*—Under a penalty.  
*Sub silentio.*—In silence.  
*Succedaneum.*—A substitute.—A matter substituted.  
*Sui generis.*—Of its own kind.  
*Summum bonum.*—The chief good.  
*Supersedeas.*—You may remove or set aside.  
*Super subjectam materiam.*—On the matter submitted.  
*Super visum corporis.*—Upon a view of the body.  
*Tant mieux.* Fr.—So much the better.  
*Tant pis.* Fr.—So much the worse.  
*Te Deum (laudamus).*—Thee, Lord, (we praise.)  
*Tempus omnia revelat.*—Time reveals all things.  
*Terra incognita.*—An unknown land or country.  
*Tête à tête.* Fr.—Head to head.—In close conversation.  
*Tout bien ou rien.* Fr.—The whole or nothing.  
*Tout ensemble.* Fr.—The whole taken together.  
*Tuebor.*—I will defend.  
*Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum.*—Where the law is uncertain, there is no law.  
*Ubi libertas, ibi patria.*—Where liberty dwells, there is my country.  
*Ult—ultimus.*—The last.  
*Unique.* Fr.—Sole, singular, extraordinary.  
*Vade mecum.*—Go with me.  
*Vedettes.* Fr.—Sentinels on horseback.  
*Venditioni exponas.*—You shall expose for sale.  
*Venire facias.*—You shall cause, or order to come.  
*Veni, vidi, vici.*—I came, I saw, I conquered.  
*Verbatim et literatim.*—Word for word, and letter for letter.  
*Veritas vincit.*—Truth conquers.  
*Versus.*—Against.  
*Veto.*—I forbid.  
*Vice versâ.*—The terms being exchanged.  
*Vide.*—See.—*Vide ut supra.* See the preceding statement.  
*Vide et crede.*—See and believe.  
*Vi et armis.*—By force and arms.  
*Vincit amor patriæ.*—The love of my country overcomes.  
*vincit omnia veritas.*—Truth conquers all things.  
*vincit veritas.*—Truth prevails.  
*vis inertia.*—The power of inertness.  
*vivat Respublica.*—May the Republic long continue.  
*voce viva.*—By the living voice.  
*voir dire.* Fr.—A witness is examined upon a *voir dire*, when he is examined whether he be not interested in the cause.  
*vox populi, vox Dei.*—The voice of the people is the voice of God.



